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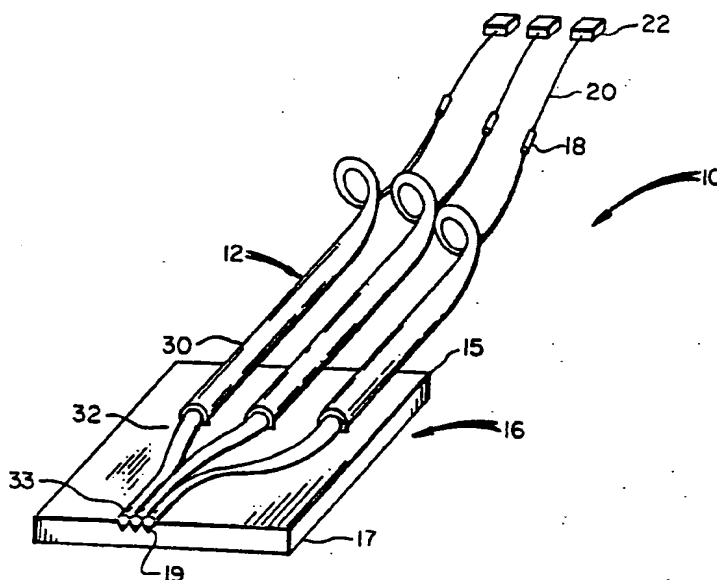


INTERNATIONAL APPLICATION PUBLISHED UNDER THE PATENT COOPERATION TREATY (PCT)

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(21) International Application Number: PCT/US89/04204 (22) International Filing Date: 29 September 1989 (29.09.89) (30) Priority data: 254,759 7 October 1988 (07.10.88) US (71) Applicant: EASTMAN KODAK COMPANY [US/US]; 343 State Street, Rochester, NY 14650 (US). (72) Inventors: HSU, Kevin ; 1678 Bridgeport Drive, Atlanta, GA 30329 (US). OWENS, James, Carl ; 3 Woods End, Pittsford, NY 14534 (US). SARRAF, Sanwal, Prasad ; 851 Buttermilk Circle, Webster, NY 14580 (US). (74) Agent: SCHAPER, Donald, D.; 343 State Street, Roches- ter, NY 14650 (US).		(81) Designated States: AT (European patent), BE (European patent), CH (European patent), DE (European patent), FR (European patent), GB (European patent), IT (European patent), JP, LU (European patent), NL (European patent), SE (European patent). Published <i>With international search report.</i> <i>Before the expiration of the time limit for amending the claims and to be republished in the event of the receipt of amendments.</i>

(54) Title: FIBER OPTIC ARRAY**(57) Abstract**

A fiber optic array (10) is disclosed for use in an optical scanning device. The array (10) includes a substrate (16) and a plurality of optical fibers (12) arranged on the substrate (16) to form a linear array of the fibers (12). Each of the fibers (12) is received in grooves (28a, 28b) in the substrate (16) to precisely space the fibers (12) relative to each other. Each of the fibers (12) is adapted to receive light from a source (22) such as a laser diode. In order to increase the packing density of the fibers (12) in the array (10), the ends of the fibers (12) are etched to decrease the cladding diameter, and the fiber ends (33) of reduced diameter are mounted in closely-space parallel grooves (28b).



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FIBER OPTIC ARRAY

The present invention relates to a fiber optic array, and more particularly, to such an array
5 which is used in an optical scanning device.

It is known in the prior art to use an array of optical fibers in a print head which is used to record information on a light-sensitive recording medium. The fibers can be arranged with their output
10 ends in a linear array extending in a direction transverse to the direction of movement of the recording medium, and a light source, such as a light-emitting diode or a diode laser, can be connected to each of the fibers at an input end. The
15 light in each of the fibers is modulated in accordance with an information signal to produce a desired image. Focusing means can be used in front of each fiber to cause the light to be focused to a point on the recording medium. It is desirable for
20 the arrays of optical fibers to have a high packing density, i.e., a high number of fibers per unit width of the array, in order to limit the amount of data buffering needed to produce the output image. There is a problem, however, in using increasingly thinner
25 fibers to increase the packing density. As the fibers are made thinner, handling and alignment of the fibers becomes more difficult, and the thinner fibers are more likely to break in the assembly process.

30 In U.S. Pat. No. 4,389,655, there is shown an optical device for non-impact recording in which the recording head includes a linear array of optical fibers. The recording head comprises an adjustment plate having a plurality of grooves therein, and an
35 optical fiber is secured in each of the grooves. In one embodiment of the invention, the fibers have been

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arranged in grooves which converge toward the output end of the array to closely space the output ends of the fibers. In another embodiment, one row of fibers is arranged above another row, and the fibers in the top row are offset relative to the fibers in the bottom row. In both of these embodiments, however, the packing density of the fibers is limited by the relatively large diameter of the fibers at their output ends.

10 It is an object of the present invention to overcome the problems in the prior art noted above and to provide an improved fiber optic array for use in scanning devices.

In accordance with one aspect of the invention, there is provided a fiber optic array comprising a generally planar substrate which is adapted to support optical fibers on a surface thereof, a plurality of optical fibers on the surface, each of the fibers having a core and a cladding around the core, the fibers being closely spaced relative to each other characterized in that each of the fibers has an outside dimension of the cladding thereof which is less at a first end than at an opposite end whereby the cores of the fibers at the first ends can be more closely spaced than the cores of the fibers at the opposite ends.

In one embodiment of the present invention, closely spaced V-shaped grooves are etched in a silicon substrate. An optical fiber having a cladding portion of reduced diameter is inserted in each of the grooves to form a linear array of fibers. An adhesive is used to secure the fibers in the grooves.

A principal advantage of the array of the present invention is that a very high packing density is obtained as a result of using fibers in which the

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cladding diameter at one end is relatively small. Although the array has a high packing density, there is no coupling of light between adjacent fibers. Moreover, because of the construction of the disclosed fibers, they have the strength and rigidity to be handled in the same manner as fibers which do not have ends of reduced diameter. Outputs from the closely-spaced and independently-addressable fibers can be imaged onto a receiving medium through a single train of optics with diffraction-limited performance.

Embodiments of the present invention will now be described, by way of example, with reference to the accompanying drawings in which:

Fig. 1 is a perspective view of the fiber optic array of the present invention;

Fig. 2 is an enlarged elevational view of a portion of one end of an array showing the grooves in the substrate of the array and the optical fibers therein;

Fig. 3 is a plan view of the substrate for the array of the present invention;

Fig. 4 is a view of a fiber which has been prepared for etching;

Fig. 5 is a view of a fiber after etching;

Figs. 6A and 6B are sectional views taken along lines 6A-6A and 6B-6B, respectively, in Fig. 3;

Figs. 7A-7C are schematic diagrams showing various print formats which can be achieved with the array shown in Fig. 1; and

Fig. 8 is a graph showing the etching characteristic of an optical fiber.

With reference to Fig. 1, there is shown a fiber optic array 10 constructed in accordance with the present invention. Fiber optic array 10 comprises three optical fibers 12 which are supported

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on a substrate 16. Each of the fibers 12 is connected by means of an optical fiber connector 18 to another optical fiber 20. Optical fiber connector 18 can be of the type shown in commonly-assigned U.S. Pat. No. 4,723,830, entitled Optical Fiber Connectors, issued Feb. 9, 1988. Each optical fiber 20 is connected to a light source 22, such as a diode laser or a light-emitting diode. Each light source 22 in array 10 can be modulated according to an information signal in a well-known manner. Array 10 can be used to record information on a light-sensitive medium (not shown) such as a photoconductor or photographic film. Array 10 can also be used as an optical scanner (not shown) in which light reflected from an object is transmitted through the optical fibers to photosensitive elements.

As shown in Figs. 4 and 5, each of the optical fibers 12 includes a jacket 30, a cladding 32, and a core 34. Jacket 30 has been removed from an end 31 of the fiber 12 to expose the cladding 32, and in a cladding portion 33 (Fig. 5), the diameter of the cladding is substantially reduced so that the portions 33 can be more closely spaced relative to each other. A tapered cladding portion 36 is formed at one end of portion 33. A fiber suitable for use in the present invention is a special single-mode fiber made by Corning Glass Works, Fiber No. 56704121, KH1. This fiber is made of silica with germanium doping in the core 34. The jacket 30 has a diameter of 250 μm , the cladding 32 has a diameter of 125 μm , and the core 34 has a diameter of 4 μm . Other optical fibers can be used with the present invention, including multi-mode fibers.

As shown in Fig. 1, fibers 12 extend from an end 15 of array 10 which supports jackets 30 of the fibers to an opposite end 17 of the array, and the

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fibers 12 are closest together at the end 17. Fibers 12 are mounted in sets of grooves 28a and 28b which are formed in substrate 16, as shown in Fig. 3. The sets of grooves 28a and 28b are generally aligned, and the grooves in each set are generally parallel.

As shown in Fig. 2, a glass plate 21 extends over the fibers 12 in grooves 28b, and a similar plate (not shown) extends over the jackets 30 of fibers 12 in grooves 28a. These glass plates are very essential in the fabrication of array 10 as will be explained hereinafter. The glass plates 21 have been omitted in Fig. 1 in order to more clearly show elements of the present invention. As shown in Fig. 2, an epoxy 23, which secures the fibers 12 in the grooves, fills the void areas between the plate 21, the substrate 16, and the fibers 12.

Grooves 28a are sized to receive the jackets 30 of fibers 12. Grooves 28b are adapted to receive the cladding portions 33 of reduced diameter. As shown in Figs. 6A and 6B, the pitch p of the grooves 28a and 28b includes the width W of the grooves and the width S of lands 25a and 25b. The dimensions of the grooves 28a and 28b will depend on the size and type of fiber used in array 10. For example, for a single mode fiber of the type described above which is obtainable from Corning Glass Works, the pitch p of grooves 28a can be about 275 μm , the pitch p of grooves 28b can be about 20 μm , the width S of the land 25a can be about 25 μm , and the width S of land 25b can be about 4 μm .

With reference to Fig. 2, end 17 of array 16 is shown with portions 33 of a fibers 12 in grooves 28b. The dimensions of grooves 28b and portions 33 of fibers 12 are indicated in Fig. 2 where W is the maximum width of a groove 28b, β is the half angle of a groove 28f, S is the width of the land 25b, and P is the channel separation, that is the distance

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between the grooves 28b at bottoms 27b thereof. D is the diameter of cladding portion 33 of a fiber 12.

The dimensions W, S, and P for various diameters D of portions 33 are shown in Table I. The angle β is about 35° for grooves etched in silicon; however, grooves of different angles can be used.

TABLE I

	D(μ m)	W(μ m)	S(μ m)	P(μ m)
10	10	12	4	16
	20	24	4	28
	30	36	4	40
	40	49	4	53
	50	61	4	65
15	100	146	4	150

In Fig. 4, there is shown a fiber 12 in which the jacket 30 has been removed from a portion thereof in preparation for an etching step. Fiber 12 is etched in hydrofluoric acid (HF) in order to reduce the diameter of cladding 32 from 125 μ m to a diameter as small as 10 μ m. In Fig. 8, a plot of the etching characteristic is shown for room temperature. The nominal etching rate is 1.00 μ m/min. The diameter of portion 33 must be large enough so there is no coupling of light between adjacent fibers. For best results, the diameter of the cladding in portion 33 should be at least 10 μ m.

A fiber 12, after etching, is shown in Fig. 5. During the etching process, the ends of fibers 12 are placed in the hydrofluoric acid, and the tapered portion 36 is formed above the surface of the HF acid as a result of capillary action. It has been found that the tapered portion 36 has a beneficial effect in that the bending strength of the fiber 12 is substantially greater than it would be if there were a sharp change from cladding 32 to the cladding

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portion 33 of reduced diameter. The core 34 of fiber 12 is etched faster than the cladding 34; as a result, a concave tip (not shown) is formed on core 34 which must be removed by polishing at a later stage in the process.

The substrate 16 is preferably formed from a silicon wafer (not shown) by photolithographic means. A suitable mask (not shown) is used to form the grooves 28b for a plurality of substrates 16 on the wafer. The wafer is cleaned before and after etching using acetone and deionized water, and the wafer is then blown dry with nitrogen. The etching agent is a 12% potassium hydroxide (KOH) solution with a bath temperature of approximately 62°C. This results in an etching rate in groove depth of approximately 0.29 $\mu\text{m}/\text{min}$. Grooves 28a at end 15 of the substrate are formed last, and they are formed with a diamond-impregnated saw blade. Grooves 28a are adapted to receive the jackets 30 of the fibers 12. In one illustrative example, the grooves 28a, as shown in Fig. 6A, are generally rectangular in cross section, and the width W is about 275 μm , the depth d is between about 60 and about 150 μm , and the width S of the lands 25a is about 25 μm .

In the assembly of the fiber optic array, the jackets 30 of fibers 12 are first cemented in grooves 28a at end 15 of the array 10. In a first step, the jackets 30 of fibers 12 are aligned in a holder (not shown), and the aligned fibers are then placed in grooves 28a on substrate 16. A glass plate, e. g. a plate 21 as shown in Fig. 2, is placed over the jackets 30 in the grooves 28a. The glass plate can be about 150 μm thick and should be of a size to extend over the grooves 28a. The glass plate is held in place by a micropositioner, for example, a Model 221 micropositioner, obtainable from Rucker and Kolls. An ultraviolet light curable epoxy is

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introduced between the glass plate and substrate 16, and the epoxy is drawn into grooves 28a around the jackets 30 of fibers 12 by means of capillary action. The epoxy is cured by ultraviolet light.

5 The portions 33 of fibers 12 are then eased into grooves 28b, and the portions 33 are cemented in place by means of a glass plate and a UV curable epoxy as described for jackets 30. That is, the glass plate is placed directly over the portions 33
10 and grooves 28b, the plate is held in position by a micropositioner, and UV curable epoxy is introduced around the fibers 12 in the grooves by means of capillary action. When the fibers 12 are fixed in place, a portion of the array facet 19 is removed by
15 means of a dicing saw, and in a final step, the facet is polished.

An important element of the present invention is the adhesive used to cement the fibers to the substrate. The adhesive must have low
20 viscosity for good capillary action and a lower refractive index than that of the cladding to minimize radiation loss and cross talk between fibers. After the adhesive has cured, there should be low stress on the fiber to minimize micro-bending
25 loss, and the adhesive should have adequate hardness to insure a polished surface of high quality. One suitable adhesive is Norland 61 adhesive which can be obtained from the Norland Co. However, a preferred adhesive is Lamdek U V Adhesive, Catalog No. 177
30 6921, obtainable from Dymax Engineering Adhesives, a division of American Chemical and Engineering Co., Torrington, CT.

In an illustrative example of the present invention, an array 10 was formed from single mode
35 fibers having a core diameter of about 4 μm and a cladding diameter of about 125 μm . The portions 33

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were etched to a diameter of about 15 μm , the length of portions 33 was about 25 mm after dicing and polishing, and the channel separation (P) between grooves 28b on substrate 16 was about 28 μm . The
5 fibers 12 were mounted on a substrate 16 as shown in Fig. 1. The array thus formed was evaluated for taper/packaging loss, cross-talk level, and the output-beam quality. The taper/packaging loss is an indication of the radiation loss due to fiber taper,
10 to the etched cladding, and to packaging stress in comparison to the radiation loss due to these factors from a free and normal single mode fiber. It was found that the propagation characteristics of the optical field were changed very little due to the
15 etching and packaging in forming the array of the present invention, and thus, a substantial increase in packing density has been achieved in the array with practically no loss in the efficiency of the fibers.

20 It will be apparent that the number and spacing of fibers 12 can be changed to meet the needs of a particular application. An array (not shown) could extend the full length of a recording medium, or a recording head (not shown) could include a
25 plurality of arrays arranged side-by-side or in parallel rows. An array 10 can also be used to produce various print formats, as shown in Fig. 7a-7c. In Fig. 7a, the fibers 12 of array 10 are arranged to produce three spots in the line scan
30 direction, each spot being separated by several pixels. In Fig. 7b, the spots are aligned in the page scan direction, with each pixel separated by several lines, and in Fig. 7c, the spots are diagonally aligned and separated by variable
35 spacings. Since the spots in Fig. 7a are separated by several pixels, an output device would include

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data buffering means in the information processing electronics, as is well-known in the art. The arrangement in Fig. 7a could be used, for example, in a color-recording device in which each of the spots 5 represents one of the primary colors.

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Claims:

1. A fiber optic array comprising a generally planar substrate (16) which is adapted to support optical fibers on a surface thereof, a plurality of optical fibers (12) on said surface, each of said fibers (12) having a core (34) and a cladding (32) around said core (34), said fibers being closely spaced relative to each other characterized in that each of said fibers (12) has an outside dimension of the cladding (32) thereof which is less at a first end than at an opposite end whereby the cores (34) of said fibers (12) at said first ends can be more closely spaced than the cores (34) of the fibers (12) at the opposite ends.
2. A fiber optic array according to claim 1, characterized in that said substrate (16) has a plurality of grooves formed (28a, 28b) in said surface, and said fibers (12) are arranged in said grooves (28a, 28b).
3. A fiber optic array according to claim 2, characterized in that said first ends of the fibers are supported on said substrate (16) adjacent one end (17) thereof.
4. A fiber optic array according to claim 3, characterized in that said grooves (28a, 28b) are arranged in generally aligned sets of grooves, one set of grooves (28b) being at said one end (17) of the substrate and another set (28a) being at a second end (15) of the substrate (16) opposite said first end.
5. A fiber optic array according to claim 4, characterized in that the pitch (p) of the grooves (28b) at said one end (17) of the substrate (16) is less than at said second end (15), and said fibers (12) converge toward said one end (17).

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6. A fiber optic array according to claim 5, characterized in that the pitch of said grooves (28b) at said one end (17) is between about 16 μm and about 150 μm .

5 7. A fiber optic array according to claim 6, characterized in that said grooves (28b) at said one end (17) are generally V-shaped.

8. A fiber optic array according to claim 1, characterized in that the cladding (32) of said
10 fibers has a generally circular cross section, and said outside dimension of the cladding is the diameter thereof.

9. A fiber optic array according to claim 8, characterized in that the cladding (32) of each of
15 said fibers (12) includes a tapered portion (36) between said first end and said opposite end.

10. A fiber optic array according to claim 8, characterized in that said cladding diameter at
20 said first end is large enough to prevent coupling of light between fibers (12).

11. A fiber optic array according to claim 10, characterized in that said cladding diameter at
said first end is between about 10 μm and about 100 μm .

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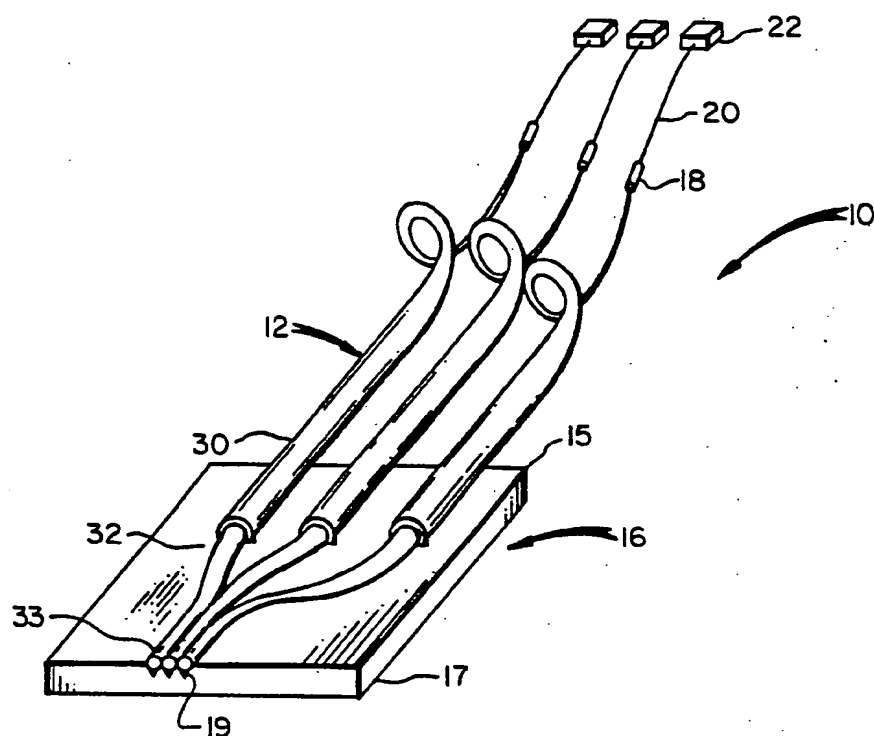


FIG. 1

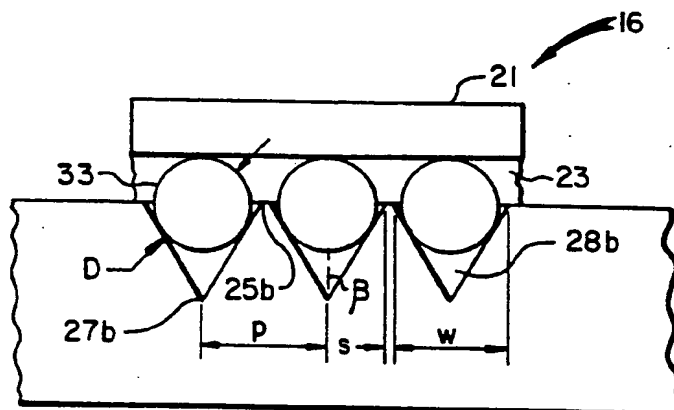


FIG. 2

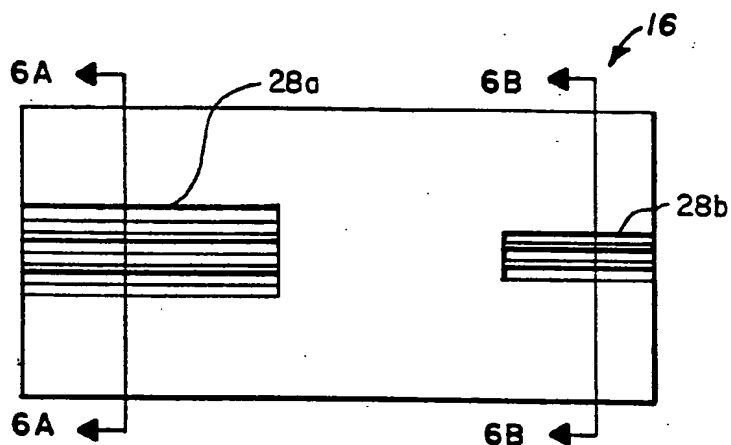


FIG. 3

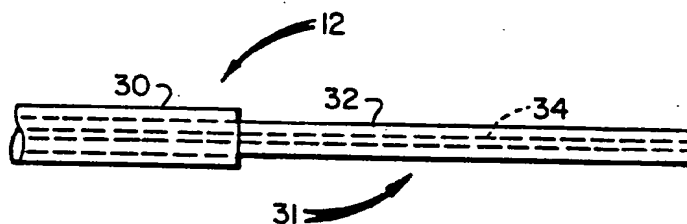


FIG. 4

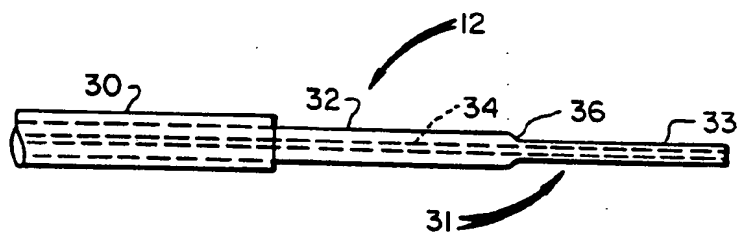


FIG. 5

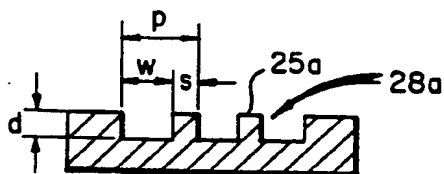


FIG. 6A

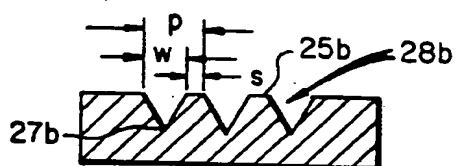
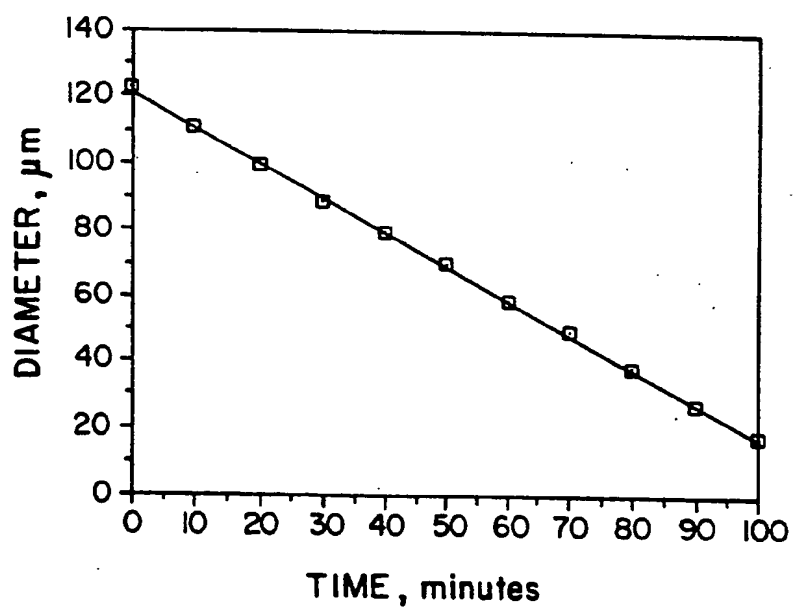
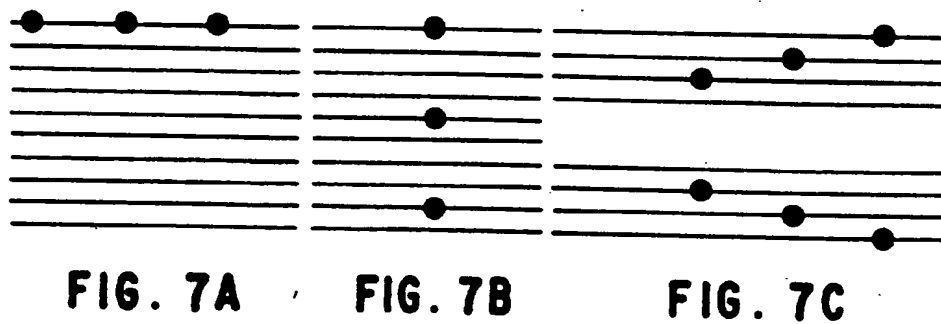


FIG. 6B

- 3 / 3 -

**FIG. 8**

INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No PCT/US 89/04204

I. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER (if several classification symbols apply, indicate all) *		
According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both National Classification and IPC		
IPC ⁵ : G 02 B 6/06, G 02 B 6/36, H 04 N 1/036, G 02 B 6/38, G 02 B 6/245		
II. FIELDS SEARCHED		
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Classification System	Classification Symbols	
IPC ⁵	G 02 B 6/00, H 04 N 1/00	
Documentation Searched other than Minimum Documentation to the extent that such Documents are included in the Fields Searched *		
III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT*		
Category *	Citation of Document, ¹¹ with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages ¹²	Relevant to Claim No. ¹³
X	Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 5, no. 134 (P-77)(806), 26 August 1981; & JP, A, 5670505 (FUJITSU K.K.) 12 June 1981, see the whole document	1
A	--	2,3,6,8,9
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 10, no. 334 (P-515)(2390), 13 November 1986; & JP, A, 61138214 (FURUKAWA ELECTRIC CO. LTD) 25 June 1986, see the whole document	1-6
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 9, no. 101 (P-353)(1824), 2 May 1986; & JP, A, 59224805 (NIHON ITA GLASS K.K.) 17 December 1984, see the whole document	1-5,7
A	US, A, 3187627 (N.S. KAPANY) 8 June 1965, see figures 1,4,7; column 2, lines 40-61; column 4, lines 1-19; column 5, lines 21-76	1,10
<p>* Special categories of cited documents: ¹⁴</p> <p>"A" document defining the general state of the art which is not considered to be of particular relevance</p> <p>"E" earlier document but published on or after the international filing date</p> <p>"L" document which may throw doubts on priority claim(s) or which is cited to establish the publication date of another citation or other special reason (as specified)</p> <p>"O" document referring to an oral disclosure, use, exhibition or other means</p> <p>"P" document published prior to the international filing date but later than the priority date claimed</p> <p>"T" later document published after the international filing date or priority date and not in conflict with the application but cited to understand the principle or theory underlying the invention</p> <p>"X" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered novel or cannot be considered to involve an inventive step</p> <p>"Y" document of particular relevance; the claimed invention cannot be considered to involve an inventive step when the document is combined with one or more other such documents, such combination being obvious to a person skilled in the art.</p> <p>"A" document member of the same patent family</p>		
IV. CERTIFICATION		
Date of the Actual Completion of the International Search	Date of Mailing of this International Search Report	
16th January 1990	20 FEB 1990	
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III. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT (CONTINUED FROM THE SECOND SHEET)		
Category *	Citation of Document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to Claim No
A	Patent Abstracts of Japan, vol. 8, no. 51 (P-259)(1488), 8 March 1984; & JP, A, 58202413 (HITACHI SEISAKUSHO K.K.) 25 November 1983, see the whole document -----	11

**ANNEX TO THE INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT
ON INTERNATIONAL PATENT APPLICATION NO.**

US 8904204

SA 31689

This annex lists the patent family members relating to the patent documents cited in the above-mentioned international search report.
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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
US-A- 3187627		None	